CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 8 of 1902.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 22nd February 1902.

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I.—Foreign Politics.

208. The following is taken from the *Hindoo Patriot*:— HINDOO PATRIOT, 14th Feb. 1902.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"Does the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which has recently been concluded, to maintain peace in the East and the integrity of China, really mean anything? We observe that the agreement is to last for five years. Lord Lansdowne said in Parliament that this agreement is the outcome of the events of the last two years in which the British and Japanese policy has been identical; and that it contains no provisions which can be regarded as indicating aggressive or self-seeking tendencies. We incline to the belief that the agreement means a great deal more. It is China, we believe, upon which the eyes of both Great Britain and Japan are fixed. The agreement is ostensibly to maintain the integrity of China, but it often happens that in such documents the design of both parties is quite different from that which is seen on the surface. The next five years will show whether we are right in our surmise."

209. Without Japan's offensive and defensive assistance, writes the *Indian Mirror*, mighty England would not have the shred of a chance in the Far East. This union may possibly check the designs of Russian encroachment on India and Korea, but there is reason to fear that a counter-demonstration is at hand. China has to be thought of: Russia has never abandoned any pursuit after which she has set her heart. INDIAN MIRROR, 14th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

210. Common interests and a common danger, says the *Bengalee*, have cemented a union between Great Britain and Japan, which offers the strongest guarantee for the preservation of peace. The combined naval force of the allies would be more than a match for Russia in the Far East, and effectually put an end to further Russian aggression in that quarter. Russia will perhaps now revenge herself by creating a diversion in the Persian Gulf. BENGALEE, 16th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

211. The *Indian Mirror* remarks that to most thinking men the treaty between Japan and Great Britain will appear to be a game of bluff intended to warn off Russia. INDIAN MIRROR, 16th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

It has been signed on England's part with the idea of making China All-men's-Land, so that, enjoying or hoping to enjoy territorial advantages in the near future in China, both Japan and Russia, the former by menace and the latter by cajolement, may be burdened with Great Britain's disadvantages. In these circumstances the writer fears that the Anglo-Japanese agreement does *not* make for peace.

212. In a leading article the *Bengalee*, while it records its admiration for the undaunted courage, unparalleled self-devotion, and iron determination of the South African warriors, cannot help viewing with extreme regret the loss and desolation which a prolongation of the war will entail on a heroic people. It bemoans the effects of the war on the commerce and manufacture of England, whose goods are to a very considerable extent being replaced even in Indian markets by German and American goods. This explains the policy of non-interference affected by Germany and America in this struggle. It is to their interests that the war should continue. BENGALEE, 18th Feb. 1902.

The Boer War.

But there are other evil effects which the war brings in its train. It is distracting the attention of the ruling race from this country which is so urgently in need of reform in its Government.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*)—*Police.*

213. *Power and Guardian*, referring to cases of extortion and torture practised by the Police, is glad to notice the steps His Excellency the Viceroy is taking to secure the reform of the police. POWER AND GUARDIAN, 16th Feb. 1902.

Reform of the Police.

It ventures to think that by securing respectable and educated men, possessing detective ability, for service in that Department, the problem could be solved.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BENGALEE, 15 th Feb. 1902.

The High Court and the "*Sripanchami*" holidays.

214. The *Bengalee* is surprised to find that an Appellate Bench of the High Court transacted business on the *Sripanchami* day, which is and always has been observed as a close holiday, and that a Hindu Judge, for whom it has the highest respect, was included in the Bench which heard the appeal. The Hindu public have always felt the deepest concern in preserving the *Sripanchami* day as a close holiday when pen and paper are not to be touched. If there was any urgency for any particular appeal, surely the case could have been taken up on Friday. It cannot be said that the High Court Judges are particularly fond of work, seeing that every Saturday is observed as a holiday.

BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1902.

The case of Edon Molla of Faridpur.

215. Referring to the case in which the High Court has confirmed the sentence of death passed on Edon Mollah by the Additional Sessions Judge of Faridpur, the *Bengalee* appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor to direct postponement of the execution of the sentence pending a further enquiry, as there exists a strong local feeling on the part of responsible leaders of public opinion that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice, and that the wrong man has been sentenced to death. Even high officials are said to share this feeling, and a writer-constable who accompanied the investigating Sub-Inspector and was associated with the prosecution, states that the Police had committed a mistake, and that the wrong man was convicted and sentenced.

BENGALEE, 21st Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

216. The same paper in a later issue, repeats its appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor to make a reference to the Judge and the Magistrate regarding the guilt of Edon Molla of Faridpur, under sentence of death.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th Feb. 1902.

A cooly shot dead by a tea planter.

217. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* calls for a sifting enquiry into the case in which a European Manager of a tea estate in Gauhati is charged with having shot dead a cooly who had climbed up a tree to pluck fruit.

The plea that the man was mistaken for a bear is one which has been successfully advanced before, but if such pleas are held good, it would go very hard with the people of India.

Those who mistake a man for a bear have no right to carry firearms.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th Feb. 1902

Faulty administration of criminal justice.

218. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* quotes the case of one Hub Lal who was charged with criminal breach of trust under section 408, as an example of the fact that the vaunted administration of criminal justice on righteous principles is after all a myth here in India, and the fate of an accused depends in a great measure on the caprices of the judicial mind. The man was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Etwa, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment besides a fine of Rs. 500. On appeal, the Allahabad High Court held that the Sessions Judge had acted illegally and ordered a retrial. Mr. Tabor, the Judge, had meanwhile left the place, and his successor on re-trying the accused found him not guilty and acquitted him.

An innocent man was thus made to suffer.

INDIAN NATION, 17th Feb 1902.

The retirement of Mr. K. M. Chatterjee.

219. To the *Indian Nation* it is clear that by his enforced retirement Mr. K. M. Chatterji has not been treated with that consideration to which he was entitled. As to his successor, the *Nation* would have an honest, capable and independent man appointed; one who would be hailed with general acclamation and do honour to the office and not derive honour through it.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 18th Feb. 1902.

The sentence of whipping.

220. The *Indian Empire* is of opinion that whipping is the most barbarous sentence inflicted under the law, and having been made non-appealable, an awful responsibility rests with the Government to see that only experienced officers are vested with the power of passing this sentence.

The Barh case and a more recent one in which the High Court set aside a sentence of whipping illegally passed by the Subdivisional Officer of Golaghat in Assam, are cited as instances to show how the power can be abused.

Mr. Bonham-Carter, District Magistrate of Mymensingh.

221. As an example of Mr. Bonham-Carter's intense sympathy for the Police, the *Indian Mirror* refers to a case in which Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, a junior Sub-Inspector, was recently charged before Mr. Foster, Joint-Magistrate, with wrongful confinement and extortion. Mr. Foster, acting under standing orders, placed the matter before the District Magistrate, who ordered Babu A. C. Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, to hold a judicial enquiry. This resulted in both charges being proved, but instead of having the case tried as usual, Mr. Bonham-Carter ordered another Deputy Magistrate, Babu Sris Chandra Bose, to hold a further enquiry. The latter reported that the evidence taken as a whole was not strong enough, and on this the District Magistrate dismissed the complaint.

INDIAN MIRROR, 18th Feb. 1902.

(*d*)—*Education.*

The Universities Commission.

222. The following is taken from the *Bengalee* :—

"We think it only right to express our gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for having so promptly responded to the appeal which we had ventured to make, *viz.*, that a Hindu should be appointed on the Universities Commission. We had suggested the names of Dr. Goorudas Banerji of Calcutta and Dr. Bhandarkar of Bombay. We should have been glad if both these gentlemen had been appointed members of the Commission. As it is, we are grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for this partial concession to Indian public appeal."

BENGALEE, 13th Feb. 1902.

Education and Lord Curzon.

223. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* appeals to Lord Curzon to do away with the present system of education, as it is "killing and emasculating the higher classes." It is a system which favours cram, narrows the intellect, nourishes memory, and kills understanding, and further it is not a true criterion of merit. The *Patrika* assures the Government that its abolition would in no way be harmful to the State, as the best men must eventually occupy the position they deserve if they are only given an opportunity of completing their studies, and this they can only have when competitive examinations are discontinued.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 14th Feb. 1902.

Educational reforms.

224. Commenting on the horror with which Mr. Pedler's educational reforms are received by the people, and the despair they are occasioning, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests that a deputation should wait upon His Honour to explain the circumstances. The system of education in India is based upon faulty principles, and although Mr. Pedler's object may not be to kill the Bengalis by a slow poison, his reforms are intensifying the evil in all directions. Relief is needed and not further pressure. Examinations are daily getting more difficult, and result in death from overwork of the brain or from starvation.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th Feb. 1902.

High Class English Schools.

225. Reverting to Mr. Pedler's new scheme of education in Higher Class English Schools, the *Indian Nation* says :—

"The system prescribed, therefore, of a compulsory double system of education seems to us utterly irrational. It will involve a waste of time and energy. We know all that can be said in regard to the necessity of a people knowing their own language first. But that point we have considered already. We have no objection to literary text-books in Bengali being read along with the English course. As a matter of fact they are now read in most schools. And Bengali boys never find Bengali Readers as anything of an infliction. But once more, the vernacular course means a great deal more than Bengali literature. And then, the compulsory 13 classes and 13 years mean nothing short of ruin. The system is indefensible, unheard-of, without a parallel. It is grossly unfair to the peeple, for it threatens to kill the mind of the people and seriously to limit their prospects in life. European and Eurasian schools will, we presume, have their present course. It is the native students alone that must suffer. What justice! How are we to take this new peace of fearful reform? Is it a reward and recognition of the subtlety, the versatility, the industry of the Bengali boy? Or is it a punishment of his precocity, his ambition, his audacity in competive examinations?"

INDIAN NATION, 17th Feb. 1902.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 17th Feb. 1902.

Lord Curzon's Convocation speech.

226. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regards the Convocation speech of His Excellency the Viceroy as a very fine sermon for Indians generally, and for journalists in particular. It contained unexceptionable sentiments, and every journalist ought to bow with respect and gratitude to the excellent advice offered.

In its turn, the *Patrika* lays down certain rules for the acceptance of His Excellency. Firstly, it suggests that hostile criticism, however bitter, or a lampoon, satire or sarcasm, since it does not carry murder with it, should be welcomed by the Viceroy, who should not try to suppress it, either by material or moral force. Secondly, the Viceroy ought not to give utterance to any opinion which runs counter to that held by those who have an abiding interest in the country, without first consulting three competent and independent men and devoting at least a fortnight's thought to the subject. Lastly, Lord Curzon being one of the greatest among the great race of the English, possessing a mind deep and boundless like the ocean, should not be easily ruffled, but be just and generous, and leave behind him something fragrant by which his name might be perpetuated. The *Patrika* would, in fact, have His Excellency to select Akbar as his model in governing India, and be an avatar of beneficence.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 18th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

227. The same journal enters on the following day into a lengthy criticism of the Viceroy's speech which it describes as containing both nectar and poison, and justifies the carping and railing of Indian journalism in the following passage:—

"Let his Lordship go a step further, and put on the garb of an Indian in the place of his coat and hat. Let him for one moment feel that he is an Indian, and then possibly he will be able to realize why the Indian papers are always 'carping and railing.' If you choose to keep the administration entirely in your own hands, allow the children of the soil at least this much as 'carping and railing.' Carping and railing do not carry murder with them. Will His Excellency give us the administration? If he does it, we shall give the English papers, with the greatest pleasure, the freest liberty of railing and carping as much as they like."

It then goes on to ask whether it suits His Excellency's position to carry on a wordy fight with a people, once great and now fallen, without a right of a reply.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 20th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

228. On "churning" the Viceroy's Convocation address the other day, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it brought to the surface the poison that lurked in it, and this being so, it is afraid to revert to the matter, but it feels that it must thank His Excellency for the "excellent advice he has given to the Indian people," which evinces "such lively interest in their welfare and such good feeling for them." It is clear to the *Patrika*, however, that the sole object of His Excellency's consideration was the Indian Press. Indeed it holds that it could be seen that His Excellency "sought the opportunity of saying his say about the press," and made strategic moves leading up to that point. It proceeds to point out by way of criticism, first, that no one in India seeks journalism as a profession, because it does not pay. A journalist here is something else first and a writer next. As for carping and railing, the *Patrika* asserts that if the Government were popular, there would be no need for carping and railing. In this connection, it asks His Excellency to make some allowance for the bitter feeling so often displayed in the press, because the "natives of India have no future, no hope; they feel themselves to all intents and purposes a dead people."

Passing to the next advice, to avoid exaggeration, the *Patrika* points out that if the Indian papers exaggerate, so does Lord George Hamilton. "Only fancy His Lordship declaring that India is prospering! Does not this beat the exaggeration of the Indian Press hollow?" The *Patrika* regrets to find in the Viceroy's accusation that the native press impute the worst motives, and remarks His Excellency commits the very sin which he justly denounced in others. As a matter of fact, however, they "always acknowledge the excellent intentions of the Government when criticising its measures," and if they exceed the bounds of legitimate criticism, they behave similarly in England, when one party attributes the foulest motives to the other, and the opposition always carps and rails at the Government.

229. The *Hindoo Patriot* though disappointed in one sense at the Viceroy's Convocation address, does not regret that His Excellency took the opportunity of expressing his view's on important questions. With regard to the mission of journalism, it reminds His Excellency, however, that in England a journalist can afford to freely speak out his mind, but the number of Indian readers is so limited that loss of subscribers can never be replaced. Moderation and sobriety are vitues in an Indian journalist which do not pay. Public taste has been vitiated, and intemperate language alone draws a large number of supporters. The *Patriot* does not justify the attitude of those journalists who sacrifice moderation, sobriety and wisdom, and pander to vicious tastes for the selfish purpose of gaining subscribers. But it appreciates his difficulties, and deeply regrets that in order to gain his own selfish ends he has to forget the real mission of journalism.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 17th Feb. 1902.

The Viceroy's Convocation speech.

230. The following is the first notice of the address taken by *Bengalee*:—

BENGALEE, 18th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

"The Viceroy's speech at the Convocation of the University had been looked forward to with great interest and expectancy. The public had expected a pronouncement on the policy which has given birth to the Universities Commission His Excellency, however, did not gratify the public expectation in this respect. Lord Curzon delivered an eloquent address in his own brilliant style on the duties of the teacher, the lawyer, and journalist. The lessons which he sought to impress deserve most careful attention, and they will need separate consideration at our hands."

With regard to the educational policy of the Government and the lines of enquiry which the Universities Commission will follow, the *Bengalee* hopes for the best. It has abundant confidence in the purity and the good intentions of the Government.

231. In a later issue the same journal candidly admits that one of the defects of the Native Press, as pointed out by Lord Curzon in his Convocation speech, is exaggeration. But the offence has many extenuating circumstances. First of all the sources of information in India are, for the most part official, and as officialism is wedded to secrecy, the public are kept in ignorance of the workings of Government. "But," continues the *Bengalee*, "the public must have news, and when they cannot get authentic intelligence, they must allow their imagination full play. Further, the Native Press is viewed with distrust, so that whenever any information is allowed to filter through, the Anglo-Indian Press alone receives it. It is no wonder then that the Native Press should sometimes be guilty of exaggeration when it is left groping in the dark without receiving any enlightenment from quarters which can speak and instruct with authority.

BENGALEE, 20th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

"Let the Native Press be trusted, let it be approached in a sympathetic spirit, let the rulers of the land bear in mind, not only in theory but in practice, that it has a high mission to perform, and then much of the complaint now made against the Native Press will disappear."

232. The same paper, in reverting to His Excellency's Convocation address, confesses to a "sense of utter disappointment" that in it it could not come across "a single idea which is new or original." Politics, and some of the crying questions of the hour, might very well have been introduced into the speech, and, instead of telling the young men he was addressing what they ought *not to do*, His Excellency, in the opinion of the *Bengalee*, would have done some useful work if he had told them what *to do*. Self-reliance, which His Excellency remarked would lead to their being good administrators, might be practised till they learnt to rely on nothing else, but, asks the journal, would they ever be offered the chance of becoming administrators?

BENGALEE, 21st Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

It next expresses its disagreement with His Excellency in the view that the journalist is a loser in the long run by persistently attacking men and measures. "When a man or a measure, or an institution or a class is found to be deserving of censure, censure him, or it, manfully, no matter whether the friends of the other side open your paper or not. The journalist has to perform a duty to the country, and he should be held wanting in that duty if he withheld censure where censure was due; only he must always bear in mind that he must conform to the unwritten laws of courtesy and gentlemanliness while

censuring a man or a thing deserving of censure, and that, we believe, will keep him from vulgar personalities and other things equally objectionable."

INDIAN MIRROR, 18th Feb. 1902.

233. The *Indian Mirror* finds that in a single article it will not be able to notice Lord Curzon's "controversal," it had nearly said "aggressive," address. It cannot say that it was "epoch-making" as was once said of Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner. On the first blush, Lord Curzon's address appeared to the *Mirror*, to be a "sparkling gem." But on closer inspection, "it discovers that it has seen the thing elsewhere and often." Allowing for its terseness of expression, straight speech, and epigrammatic brilliancy, which characterize all His Excellency's utterances and writings, the sum total of the address amounts, in the opinion of His Excellency's critic, to "very little in originality," reminding him of "a palatable dish dexterously rehashed and renamed by a French *chef*."

Lord Curzon's Convocation speech.

The writer, proceeding to criticize His Excellency's reason for not cataloguing the Indian virtues which His Excellency accepts and puts in the background, says: "This is his ingenious reason for detailing the demerits only. But why? Would it not have served a good and useful purpose to hold up the ideals of national virtues to the young Indians who were eagerly hanging on the Chancellor's lips? But perforce, we hear but seldom of our national virtues, they are for the most part flippantly brushed aside, and "put in the background." Our shortcomings are produced largely before the footlights of the world's threatre.

The writer next complains that some of the Viceroy's criticism of the Indian official's faults and failings is based on insufficient information, as, for instance, when they are described as admirable automata and flawless machines and wanting in self-reliance. Higher Indian officials have done some of the best work for which the thanks of the Government are given to the European officials. As for self-reliance the writer complains that self-reliance and originality receive prompt snubbings from European superiors.

INDIAN MIRROR, 19th Feb. 1902.

234. In the leader of the next day, the same journal returns to the speech of Lord Curzon and, with reference to His Excellency's advice that learning ought to be acquired for its own sake and not with the object of achieving a sordid end, points out how desperate is the struggle for existence of the *Bhadralok* class, who form the bulk of the student community in this country, whose condition makes the demand for English education, the hustle for Government service, inevitable. It asks "how many Englishmen acquire learning for its own sake?" "It is notorious," it goes on to remark, "that so many Englishmen come out to India, crammed with unsubstantial knowledge by professional crammers like Mr. Wren, not because they are anxious to serve either India or their own country, but because they are anxious and eager to serve themselves first. This is a matter of notoriety. At Oxford and Cambridge, the students, who can afford the cost, have their private coaches and crammers. Those who pursue knowledge in England for its own sake have for the most part comfortable Fellowships. Lord Curzon desired to set up English ideals. But what are the English ideals?"

Ibid.

INDIAN MIRROR, 20th Feb. 1902.

235. In its third article, the *Indian Mirror* is of opinion that the advice Lord Curzon gave to the lawyers applies in a larger measure and with greater justice to administrators, for it is they who are not "masters of their words."

Ibid.

The *Mirror* next disapproves of the way in which His Excellency addressed the teachers, as it is not they who are in fault for "artificially cramming others," but the present pernicious system of education which is "nurtured and fostered by the State."

INDIAN MIRROR, 21st Feb. 1902.

236. The same journal concludes its examination of the Convocation address, and taking up the remarks of His Excellency on the Press, says that it has to give the Viceroy full credit for the attention paid to the Native Press, whereby some wrongs have been righted. "On that score he is entitled to the fullest measure of Indian gratitude," says the *Mirror*, and it hopes "Lord Curzon will believe that the expression of our gratitude is not exaggerated." It owns, without serious discomfort, to being the newspaper accused by His Excellency

Ibid.

of having indulged in a hasty imputation, and for which it has been "selected for Viceregal badinage about a record of that particular sin in a black book in some other world," but is not afraid of the consequences.

237. The *Hindoo Patriot* cannot speak two highly of the Vice-Chancellor's speech in the Convocation of the Calcutta University, but, with regard to the changes contemplated in the constitution of the Calcutta University, says that if Indian universities are to be converted into teaching bodies, the difficulty will arise as to how to bring students together who are scattered in every direction, unless it can be arranged that the proposed University professors travel about and deliver lectures in selected centres. The proposal to open a list of recognised teachers will, the *Patriot* thinks, result in the proprietors of private colleges being deprived of the privilege of engaging their own teachers. It ventures to ask whether this reform will not create a monopoly, and, on principle, it is opposed to monopoly in any shape.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 19th Feb. 1902.

The Vice-Chancellor's speech.

(e)—*Municipal Administration and Local-Self Government.*

238. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* contrasts the extraordinary vigour manifested by the Municipal Corporation in collecting rates and taxes with its lethargy and negligence when the convenience of the rate-payers are concerned. It relates that for the past three weeks or so, the hydrant in front of the *Patrika* office and a few others along the Bag Bazar Street have been closed, to the great inconvenience of the people of the locality.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 21st Feb. 1902.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

239. The *Indian Mirror* thinks that now is the time when practical steps should be taken towards removing the grievances under which the Indian railway travelling public labour. It recommends all Indian public bodies to follow the lead of the Indian Association and approach Mr. Robertson, the Railway Commissioner, with their grievances placed categorically. It also appeals to Lord Curzon to punish in the most exemplary manner railway subordinates guilty of outrages on female passengers.

INDIAN MIRROR, 13th Feb. 1902.

The grievances of the Indian Railway passengers.

240. The *Hindoo Patriot* con gratulates the Indian Association on the successful Conference recently arranged for the discussion of railway grievances with the Special Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, but points out that the following matter escaped attention:—

HINDOO PATRIOT, 14th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

"We have observed that intermediate carriages are allowed to be crowded at times by the third class passengers at great inconvenience and discomfort of intermediate passengers. Railway guards and station-masters pay no attention to the complaints made by intermediate passengers. When the intermediate carriages are so filled, they become worse than third class carriages. A remedy for this grievance ought to be found. It must be absence of accommodation in third class carriages that compels third class passengers to crowd the intermediate carriages. The obvious remedy is to provide sufficient accommodation, and if that be impossible to refuse to sell tickets to passengers. There is a rule limiting the number of passengers in a compartment, but the rule is not strictly enforced. Attention to this matter would greatly add to the convenience and comfort of railway passengers."

241. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 14th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

"The Indian Association deserves the thanks of the public for convening a conference day before yesterday to meet Mr. Robertson, C. V. O., Railway Commissioner, for the purpose of discussing with him the grievances of Indian Railway passengers. Judging from the report of the meeting published in the organ of the Association, it was not very largely attended. This is very much to be regretted; for, in an important matter like this, not only all the leaders of public opinion should have been invited, but also people who have personal experience of the shortcomings of the various railway systems with which the country is intersected. The result was that none of those who were present could give specific instances of some of the grievances of which they complained.

"Some of the points urged by the Conference were very important, and we are glad to find that Mr. Robertson promised to take them into his earnest consideration, specially the one relating to latrine arrangements in third class compartments."

BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1902.

The grievances of the Indian Railway passengers.

242. The *Bengalee* brings to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice the fact that a letter addressed by the Indian Association to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, on the subject of grievances from which Indian railway passengers suffer, and submitted, for transmission, on the 4th October last to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, has not yet been sent to the Government of India. This was vouched for by Mr. Robertson himself at the Railway Conference held on Wednesday last, and it forms an extraordinary instance of negligence.

The proceeding is discourteous to the Government of India as well as to the Indian Association.

An advance copy of the letter sent to His Excellency the Viceroy elicited a prompt reply.

BENGALEE, 15th Jan. 1902.

The Railway Conference.

243. Commenting on the success of the meeting held in the rooms of the Indian Association to discuss with Mr. Robertson some of those grievances which affect Indian Railway passengers, especially of the third class; the *Bengalee* admires the cordiality and frankness with which the heads of the Railway Administrations interchanged their views with the distinguished leaders of Indian opinion, who supported the Association.

A bond of sympathy is established which it is hoped will be fraught with good results to the public and the Railway Adminstrations alike.

INDIAN MIRROR, 15th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

244. The *Indian Mirror* thanks Lord Curzon and the Railway authorities for making an attempt to remove the longstanding inconveniences that Indian passengers have had to suffer whilst travelling. The journal is confident that Mr. Robertson, the Railway Commissioner, will carry out the promises he made to the Indian Association to secure the third and intermediate class every comfort, but it asks in particular that stringent measures be adopted to put a stop to the frequent outrages on Indian females by guards and ticket-collectors.

BENGALEE, 16th Feb. 1902.

A railway complaint.

245. The *Bengalee* notices with regret a complaint as to the conduct of the Guard of last Thursday's No. 8 down passenger train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A party of Indian ladies entered a second class compartment on the train at Barrackpore, and while one was helping a servant girl in, she was roughly pulled down from the train although it was in motion. Her companions were obliged to join her by jumping out of the carriage at great risk.

The Guard's conduct was unwarrantable, as besides insulting the lady he violated a railway rule by pulling down a person from a train in motion.

It is confidently expected that Mr. Burt will take suitable notice of the case.

(h)—General.

BENGALEE, 13th Feb. 1902.

Indian Medical Service appointments.

246. The *Bengalee* is glad to notice that the Medical Union of Bombay has entered its protest against the appointment of plague doctors to the Indian Medical Service, and calls on the Medical Associations of this city and elsewhere to follow the example of the Bombay Society. It is confident that Lord Curzon will not turn a deaf ear to a request so eminently reasonable as that which has been put forward by the Medical Union of Bombay, and which has voiced the sense of the country, viz., that a certain proportion of these appointments be given to distinguished Indian medical men.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 13th Feb. 1902.

The extension of the Permanent Settlement throughout India.

247. The Land Revenue and Famine Resolution, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has sealed the fate of the extension of the Permanent Settlement throughout India, as Lord Curzon does not believe that if such a policy had been carried into effect 40 years ago, India would not have been scourged by the desolating famines which it has, in recent years, experienced.

The *Patrika* refers His Excellency to the opinion of the Commission appointed to look into the causes of the severe famine which occurred in the

North-Western Provinces in 1860. This Commission decided that the extension of the Permanent Settlement was the best means for the prevention of famines, and its recommendation received the sanction of His Majesty's Government in the following words:—

"In Bengal, where a permanent settlement was made with the zamindars seventy years ago, the general progress of the country in wealth and prosperity * * * has been most remarkable. * * * Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, * * * resolved to sanction a Permanent Settlement of the land revenue throughout India.

From the "off-hand" way in which Lord Curzon has disposed of the Permanent Settlement question, it would appear to the journal that His Excellency is ignorant of the policy of Brtish Statesmen after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

Bengalee, 14th Feb. 1902.

Lord Curzon and Secretariat holidays.

248. The *Bengalee* contends that holidays given on religious grounds are obligatory, and no forced interpretation of the terms of the Home Department Holiday Resolution can justify their deprivation by the heads of offices on the pretext that the work is not current. It appeals to Lord Curzon to look into the matter, as Hindu clerks were made to attend office on one of the two days given on account of the Sri Panchami festival. This curtailment is clearly against the Government Resolution and the religious customs of a large class of public servants.

Bengalee, 14th Feb. 1902.

Dharma Golas.

249. The *Bengalee* gives particulars of a scheme by which Rai Parvati Sunker Chaudhari, zamindar of Teota, Dacca district, has started co-operative corn banks or Dharma Golas for the benefit of villagers, and commends it for the favourable consideration of our zamindars and of the Government.

The scheme is simple and needs no more than the co-operation of the village panchayet and perhaps the sympathetic help of the local zamindar.

In a year of plenty the villagers can be induced to contribute rateably for a stock to start the bank. This stock increases yearly from interest on loans, and soon reaches an extent which can form a permanent reserve in case of failure of crops in the village.

Bengalee, 14th Feb. 1902.

The Government of India and the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.

250. Commenting on the Resolution of the Government of India on the representation of the Tea Association, the *Bengalee* states that the sense of profound disappointment it has created in the Indian section of the community is justified by the fact that the resolution will not bear the test of scrutiny.

The Chief Commissioner's statement as to the coolies' average rate of wage being below the legal minimum is supported by figures, and the Tea Assosiation's objection to them is untenable, since in place of the deductions from certain pays there are increases to others due to extra allowances for extra work. The remark of the Government that officers must trust rather to personal enquiry than to the tabulation of statistics cannot be accepted, as the irrefragable testimony of figures will be superseded by the varying caprice of the individual.

The resolution is supported by such transparently fallacious arguments in connection with what might be considered the most vital issue in the case.

The Government hold that the relations of the planters with the coolies are fairly good, and adduce the opinions of previous Chief Commissioners in support of this view. Mr. Cotton, however, brings forward indisputable testimony of facts supplied by the courts of law to show the unsatisfactory character of the relations, and the public verdict will be in favour of his view and not that of the Government of India.

Bengalee, 16th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

251. Reverting to the question of the strictures passed on Mr. Cotton in the recent Government resolution, the same paper considers that some explanation is due to the public from the Government of India for a censure which is not only harsh but positively unjust. The Government do not disagree with regard to the existence of abuses which require the strictest vigilance, but they animadvert frequently upon the Chief Commissioner's "sweeping and unqualified criticisms,

his "general expressions of reprobation," and his application of a stigma on the planting industry as a whole. This has been emphatically disclaimed by Mr. Cotton both in his speech in the Viceroy's Council on the 8th March 1901 during the debate of the Assam Labour Bill, and in the Labour Immigration Report itself (paragraph 53, page 25).

The journal concludes that Lord Curzon's action is due to his anxiety to bid for the continued support and co-operation of the mercantile community of Calcutta towards his favourite Victoria Memorial scheme. The result, however, will prove disastrous to proper legal administration in Assam.

INDIAN MIRROR, 15th Feb. 1902.

The Government of India, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.

252. Mr. Cotton's course, says the *Indian Mirror*, has ever been straight and true. Considering his family has served India faithfully and zealously for nearly a century, and he himself has dedicated the best of his life to both rulers and subjects alike, his services merited a very different recognition at the hands of the Supreme Government. But, concludes the *Mirror*, "it cannot injure Mr. Cotton beyond stopping his well-earned promotion to a Provincial Lieutenant-Governorship."

INDIAN NATION, 17th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

253. The *Indian Nation* publishes a lengthy criticism of the Government of India's reply to the Tea Planters Association's representation, from which the following extracts are taken :—

"Has the usual official procedure been followed in this instance? Was it not fair that an official of the position of the Chief Commissioner should have been asked to say the last word on the controversy. Where a subordinate appeals against the order of a superior, the appeal has to be submitted through the superior. When a protest is made against any action of a high official, it is fair that some report or note or explanation should be called for from that official, by whomsoever the protest may be made. That is to say, the official should have the privilege of a reply. This is certainly the rule that has been followed in other cases * * * In the present case the Tea Association sends up its letter of protest direct to the Government of India over the head of Mr. Cotton, and that officer is not given a chance of answer or explanation. Not only so. The Tea Association has been honoured with a formal and elaborate reply giving it the victory.

"Then as regards the circumstances. We never expected that this sort of reply would be sent out by a Government presided over by Lord Curzon. We are accustomed to conventional, evasive replies from the ordinary official who has no other code to guide him than red-tapeism, and whose only law is a regard for prestige. From Lord Curzon we expect a rigorously just, unceremonial behaviour like that of Cato or Brutus of old. And we are grieved and disappointed to read in this letter smooth, ceremonial, apologetic euphemisms in which the ordinary hide-bound official often speaks of the oppressor's wrong. We do not like to revive the memories of the Chupra case and the Noakhali case, but it will not be denied that there have been cases in which officials have acted improperly, and yet it is difficult to remember a case, from the time of Sir Charles Elliott downwards, in which an official has been exposed and humiliated as Mr. Cotton has been for remarks he made in good faith, in obedience to a sense of duty, and in the legitimate exercise of his functions as an administrator. Such a treatment has come to us as a surprise in such a *regime*."

BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1902.

Some rowdy volunteers.

254. The following is taken from the *Bengalee* :—

"We have received the following letter from a correspondent from Dum-Dum :—

"There is a garden house, No. 97, Mahendra Chandra's Lane, situated in close proximity to the Dum-Dum Junction station, and which I have been occupying since some years back. This day, the 13th February 1902, at about 10 A.M., a company of about 60 Volunteers forcibly entered into my garden and broke a portion of the brick wall and some portions of the hedges around the said garden. They did so in my presence, and did not pay attention to my remonstrances. Such trespass and mischief are perpetrated by them occasionally when they are out on a shooting excursion.'"

BENGALEE, 15th Feb. 1902.

Field-firing near Ghosepara.

255. The *Bengalee* appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor to interfere in the matter and direct the cancellation of the cruel order by which the inhabitants of Ghosepara, Muratipore

and other thickly populated villages near the Kanchrapara railway-station in Nadia district, have been required to quit their homes to allow of certain field-firing experiments being conducted. Kadihati was first fixed as the scene of the experiments, but the proceedings were stopped by the kindly intervention of His Honour. To avoid imposing great hardships upon a large number of people, the journal suggests that an open field near Madanpur be used for the purpose, or even the very sparsely populated tract of country beyond the khal close to Ghosepara.

Field-firing near Ghosepara.

256. The same paper advises the people of Ghosepara, where the field-firing is to take place, to appeal to the Magistrate immediately for the practice to take place on the open field in the victinity of the Madanpur Station. The *Bengalee* remarks that it would be a harsh and oppressive proceeding to compel people to leave their houses and live out in the open air even for two days. Would such a thing, it asks, be tolerated anywhere in the United Kingdom or anywhere in the British Empire save and except in India? A thing of this kind produces a disastrous moral effect which is even more than the physical discomfort to which the people are subjected.

BENGALEE, 21st Feb. 1902.

Emperor Edward and his representative.

257. If the Anglo-Indians here had understood their true interests, says the *Amrita Bazar Patika*, they would never have permitted, without a protest, the humiliation of the Viceroy by the Secretary of State; for the Viceroy represents the Sovereign and is practically the Emperor, while the Secretary of State is an ordinary official of the Indian Government. Formerly the uncertainty in tenure of office of the Indian Secretary resulted in his never opposing the Viceroy, but the present incumbent, who has been holding his office for about 14 years, is jealous of his authority, and lords it over the Viceroys. This form of Government is found to be very objectionable, and the *Patrika* states that if the Emperor cannot live in India and occupy his throne here, he should send a Viceroy with Sovereign powers, and not one who is the absolute subordinate of the Minister of a foreign country.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th Feb. 1902.

Bond of sympathy between Englishmen and Indians.

258. Commenting on the sympathy entertained by Mr. Cotton for the people of India and the example in this regard which he has set his countrymen and colleagues, the *Hindoo Patriot* says:—

HINDOO PATRIOT, 15th Feb. 1902.

"There must be mutual esteem and good will. To create this there must be cordial intercourse between Englishmen and Indians. Our social conditions are different, our environment is different, our tastes are different, our religions are different, we speak different languages, and in many cases our standards of morality are not indentical. It cannot be expected, therefore, that we shall ever be able to move in the same plane. But still much can be done to bring the two classes together. If an effort be made the rulers and the ruled can be drawn together. It is not only the Englishmen who should make this effort, but the Indians also on their part should give up their present attitude, and earnestly endeavour to ameliorate the present situation. We all wish that the benefits of British rule should be permanent. They will be established on a firm basis, if there be love and esteem and good understanding between the rulers and the ruled."

Messrs. Watson & Co. of Midnapore, and their tenants.

259. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* represents the state of feeling between Messrs. Watson & Co. of Midnapore and their tenants to be so strained as to call for the close attention of Government.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 17th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

260. The Midnapore correspondent of the same paper writes that the disturbed relations between Messrs. Watson & Co. and their tenants have given rise to some insecurity of life and property; for wicked people now find ample opportunities of wreaking their vengeance on particular persons by incendiarism, of enriching themselves by plunder, and of throwing the blame upon others who may be completely innocent. The number of criminal and civil suits hitherto instituted is described as simply staggering.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 19th Feb. 1902.

Mr. Stead on Mr. Digby's "Prosperous British India."

261. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes a letter from Mr. Stead (which it understands has been addressed to sixty Anglo-Indians and others who have made India their study), enquiring whether Mr. Digby, in his

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 17th Feb. 1902.

book "Prosperous British India," is right in his conclusion that the net result of British rule in India has been to empoverish the people and to render famine chronic.

The *Patrika* recommends every Indian to read Mr. Digby's work, whereby he has laid the whole of India under a deep obligation.

BEHAR HERALD, 18th Feb. 1902.

Lord George Hamilton and the Famine Union.

262. Referring to Lord George Hamilton's refusal to receive a deputation from the Famine Union, the *Behar Herald* says that the refusal has come as a rude shock to the people of India.

"If His Lordship bears no love towards them, it may be profitable for him to learn that they do not think much of his ability or statesmanship, and that he will ever be remembered by his contemporaries and by posterity as the man who, of all English politicians, did the greatest injustice to the people of India and showed the least regard for their feelings."

INDIAN EMPIRE, 18th Feb, 1902.

Ibid.

263. Lord George Hamilton's objection to receive the deputation of the Indian Famine Union in England, says the *Indian Empire*, points to the fact that His Lordship seems to dread an enquiry. There would be no harm to an enquiry by independent men, into the condition of typical famine villages in India, if Lord George had no objection to arrive at the truth.

BENGALEE, 18th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

264. The comment of the *Bengalee* on the refusal of Lord George Hamilton to receive the deputation of the Indian Famine Union, is contained in the following paragraph:—

"Lord George, we repeat, has, therefore, shown neither tact nor good sense nor statesmanship in making the refusal, and the Indian public will interpret this refusal as another instance of the obtuseness of the India Office to receive information and new impressions through any other than the official channel."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 21st Feb. 1902.

Mr. Caine and a Royal Commission.

265. In the course of an article on Mr. Caine's resolution in Parliament, in which he intends moving for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the economic condition of India, which there is no doubt will be refused, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points out that a "nation is said to be in danger when it upholds the agreeable time-server and punishes the disagreeable truth-speaker: when it refuses to be enlightened and hides the sores that afflict it." It then cites the cases in India of Messrs. Pennell, Cotton, Brett, Harding and Knox Wight of Bengal, and Colonel Hector Mackenzie of the Central Provinces, and expatiates on the feeling entertained in England towards Sir William Wedderburn, Messrs. Caine, Stead and Hyndman.

It concludes as follows:—

"If the authorities are sure of their ground, they ought to be the first to approve of a commission of enquiry. But why do they dread it? The inevitable conclusion to be drawn is that they agree in the heart of their hearts that Messrs. Stead & Co. are not far from wrong, and therefore they try to avoid light. They are like stewards refusing to render accounts.

"How simple the English people are! The Empire of India, which is British property, belongs to every Englishman. Englishmen are told by some of their own people that it is all wrong in India, that the accounts given by the stewards are unreliable, and that inquiries should be made into the whole affair. The stewards come forward to declare that it is alright, but they refuse to render an account. That is the situation."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BENGALEE, 18th Feb. 1902

The Hill Tippera succession.

266. The *Bengalee* inveighs against the repeated absence of the Raja of Tippera from his State, which is bound to be detrimental to its interests. These visits to Darjeeling and Calcutta in connection with the succession to the Jubarajship cannot affect the settlement of the issues raised one way or the other, and the *Bengalee* holds that if the custom by which the Bara Thakur claims to be Jubaraj is an ancient and invariable one, and if the Government has always upheld it, there can be but one solution to the controversy.

V.—Prospects of the crops and condition of the People.

267. The following article is taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* :— "We learn that a serious potato blight has broken out in several parts of the district of Hooghly. The district, as is well known, is a most important potato-growing place in Lower Bengal, and, considering that the cultivators have already sustained a loss of 60 to 70 per cent., the matter is too serious to be passed over. We are glad to hear that it has already attracted the notice of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who has deputed Babu Nibaran Chandra Choudhuri, 1st overseer of the department, to enquire into the cause of the sad state of things. We are awaiting the results of his enquiry, and we hope it will be possible to devise some means by which the disease may be controlled."

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 14th Feb. 1902.

Serious potato blight in Hooghly.

268. It is universally felt, writes the *Hindoo Patriot*, that the public health in this country is deteriorating, for places that were health-resorts barely thirty years ago are shunned as pestilential to-day. The *Patriot* does not lay this at the door of British rule, as it is conscious that Government has striven hard to remove insanitary conditions, but at the same time it disagrees with Sanitary Commissioners, who hold that these conditions owe their origin mainly to the dirty habits and the inherited prejudices of the natives. "Railways, extensive irrigation, over-population, over-crowding, scarcity of water, want of conservancy arrangements, accumulation of dirt and filth" are, in the opinion of the journal, some of the principal factors which have played a prominent part in the deterioration.

Hindoo Patriot, 20th Feb. 1902.

Public health.

"Some of the factors we have mentioned are the results of good Government, and must be prized as blessings. But they are attended by certain evils, for the eradication of which sanitary organization is absolutely necessary."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

269. The following notice of the death of the Marquis of Dufferin is taken from the *Bengalee* :— "It is with a very great regret that we have to announce the death of Lord Dufferin. India owes a great debt to him which she will never forget. To Lord Dufferin we are indebted for the reform and the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. It is no doubt a halting measure, but it represents the beginning of a great experiment which we are convinced is fraught with great possibilities of improvement in the near future. Lord Dufferin filled some of the highest administrative appointments in the State, and in all these high offices he won for himself the approbation of his Sovereign. May his shade rest in peace."

Bengalee, 13th Feb. 1902.

The late Lord Dufferin.

270. The following is taken from the *Hindoo Patriot* :— "It is with profound sorrow that we have to record the death of Lord Dufferin. The services he rendered to India during his Viceroyalty will ever be remembered by her people with gratitude. The reform of the Legislative Councils is due to him. He keenly felt the want of Indian representation in his Council, and endeavoured to remove this defect. He eagerly sought for Indian advice regarding questions which vitally affected the welfare of the people. Those who had ever enjoyed the charm of his conversation know what magic influence he exercised on the minds of his visitors. The memorable speech he delivered at a St. Andrew's Day Dinner caused dissatisfaction, but this was soon forgotten when he showed that in his heart of hearts he loved the people. All his public acts bore testimony to this feeling. The 'microscopic minority' episode has been forgotten, and grief for his loss is universal."

Hindoo Patriot, 14th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

271. The *Indian Mirror* while grieved to record the death of Lord Dufferin, considers that it would have been more merciful to his living life and his posthumous memory had the deliverance come earlier by some years. His last years of blunders brought the honoured name very near the verge of dishonour.

Indian Mirror, 14th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

In India he was often misunderstood and misjudged, and it was known only after his departure that he rather liked the Bengalis and entertained a high admiration for their intellect. He only deprecated their eagerness to acquire political rights at telegraphic speed.

The *Mirror* did not approve of his annexation of Upper Burma, nor the policy he pursued towards Cashmere, a policy which Lord Landsdowne later developed. The Indians spoke and wrote strongly against Lord Dufferin while he yet ruled, but two such successors as Lords Landsdowne and Elgin made them reconsider their judgment. After his departure they discovered that expanded and reconstituted legistative Councils were mainly due to his advocacy. As in other cases Lord Dufferin's value is understood and appreciated only after his loss.

INDIAN NATION, 17th Feb. 1902.

The late Lord Dufferin.

272. The following is taken from the *Indian Nation*:—

"Lord Dufferin, whose death is reported in another column, will be remembered not so much as a statesman, as a diplomat and as a Proconsul. He was a notable personality both in Canada and India, was distinguished as a foreign Ambassador. He was a shrewd, calculating, farseeing ruler, possessed of great gravity and reserve, and endowed with a power of almost magical influence over men. His characteristics were dignity and strength. He had no genius for internal administration, or he did not care for it. In India he showed how government could consist in doing nothing. He made war on Burma and annexed it. He strengthened the relations of the Government of India with the Ameer of Afghanistan and with native Princes. He conciliated a Prince by restoring a fortress taken from one of his ancestors. But in civil administration of British India there is no measure of his which we can recall as an achievement. He got rid of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which had been hanging fire for a long time, by passing it. For the rest he let things go on. *Quieta non movere* was his principle, as it was that of a famous English minister. He did, however, some service to the country, though with a bad grace. He denounced the Congress in a St. Andrew's Dinner speech, and yet his recommendation was one of the chief grounds on which the Indian Councils Act was passed. But there was wisdom even in doing nothing. In spite of influential pressure he refused to launch upon social legislation. In spite of excitement and irritation in high quarters, he refused to sanction State prosecutions or to amend the criminal law."

BENGALEE, 19th Feb. 1902.

Ibid.

273. Succeeding such a man as Lord Ripon, who had been "elevated to the place of a friend and benefactor by the grateful people of India," Lord Dufferin, says the *Bengalee*, in an apprecative leader, passed through the severe ordeal with the iullest measure of success. He gave a further development to his predecessor's scheme of Local Self-Government by the expansion of the Legislative Councils, and was not impervious to the growing influence of Indian public opinion. He sought the advice of the leaders of public thought, of eminent journalists and leading Congressmen. He invited to Government House these men of note, and discussed with them administrative measures and political matters of the greatest importance. The writer then touches upon the work done by Lord Dufferin in conncetion with the formation of the Imperial service troops, which have proved their worth in Tirah and China, and remarks that the late Governor-General gave a fair though cautious start to the policy that India must be held with the spontaneous consent of her own sons. "Unhappily," concludes the *Bengalee*, "Lord Dufferin closed his Viceregal career with the extermination of an independent and ancient kingdom. Theebaw was cruel, Burma was weak, and "Lord Dufferin deposed Theebaw and annexed Burma. To reduce an unoffending people to thraldom is possible only in India or in the East; yet unjust annexations have always tended to weaken Empires and to shake public confidence in their righteousness."

INDIAN EMPIRE, 18th Feb. 1902.

The Anglo-Indian Defence Association and the Lyall case.

274. The *Indian Empire* is glad to find that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, while moving to secure the release of Lyall, is making an attempt for some sort of finality being given to trial by jury in India. The existing

safeguard may be found necessary in case of perverse verdicts, but an authoritative declaration is required that the law on the subject should be read in the light of previous rulings. The journal strongly condemns the reference to the Ilbert Bill made by the Association, but hopes that Government will consider the whole matter, and if possible improve the law on the point.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 22nd February 1902.

H. B. ST. LEGER,
Asst. to the Inspr.-General of Police, L. P.

B. S. Press—4035J—78—26-2-1902—W. H. S.